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THREE GREAT BATTLESHIPS BLOWN UP BY FLOATING MINES

Two British and One French Sent to the Bottom of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

TWO OTHERS RAKED BY TURKS' CANNON FIRE AND DAMAGED

Both Great Britain and France Admit the Losses, First Serious One Suffered By the Allies Since They Began Attempts to Pierce the Tortuous Waterway Leading Up to Constantinople.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, March 19.—The British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and the French battleship Bouvet were blown up by floating mines while engaged with the remainder of the allied fleet in attacking the forts in the narrows of the Dardanelles Thursday.

Virtually all of the crews of the two British ships were saved, having been transferred to other ships under a hot fire, but an internal explosion took place on board the Bouvet after she had fouled the line and most of her crew was lost. The Bouvet sank three minutes after she hit the mine.

The waters in which the ships were lost had been swept of mines, but the British admiral asserts that the Turks and the Germans set floating containers of explosives afloat, and these were carried down by the current onto the allied ships gathered inside the entrance of the straits.

All the ships sunk were old ones. The Bouvet was built nearly 20 years ago and the Ocean and Irresistible in 1898. They were useful, however, for the work in which they were engaged in the Dardanelles. The sunken British ships are being replaced by the battleships Queen and Implacable, vessels of a similar type. They are said to have started some time ago in anticipation of just such losses as have occurred. "Two other ships, the British battle cruiser Inflexible and the French battleship Gaulois, were hit by shells and damaged. British casualties, according to the British official report, "were not heavy, considering the scale of operations."

The damage done to the Turkish forts by the heavy bombardment has not been ascertained. It is stated that operations against them are continuing. The forts attacked were those on either side of Kephaz Bay and on Kephaz Point outside the narrows and those on Kalid Bahr and Chanak in the narrows.

The Kephaz forts replied strongly when the battleships advanced up the Dardanelles and all the ships were hit. It is asserted that these forts finally were silenced and a bombardment of those in the narrows was under way when the three battleships hit the mines. The blowing up of the ships did not cause a cessation of the fighting, which continued until dark-

Germans Are Steadily If Slowly Gaining Ground

Russian Offensive Against the Carpathian Line Has Been Broken Down Quicker Than Was Anticipated.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, via London, March 19.—(11:50 p. m.)—The German press sends the following dispatch from Austrian headquarters under date of March 18:

"The Russian offensive against the Carpathian line has broken down quicker than was anticipated considering the vigor with which the attack was begun. The Russian hope was to break the Austrian and German lines east of Luptok Pass. They sent forward large forces there, but all attacks were repulsed with enormous Russian losses and the Austrians and Germans are steadily if slowly gaining ground."

"The Russian charged in five successive lines. As soon as one line was cut down, another advanced until all five had been shot down. The Austrians sent forward all available troops, even adjuncts, like the older men who previously were used as

ness intervened. It is understood the engagement was resumed today.

The British battleship Irresistible was commanded by Captain The Honorable Stanhope Harke and in times of peace carried a complement of 780 men. She was the largest of the three allied battleships sunk, being of 15,000 tons displacement and 430 feet long. The warship carried four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. She also carried sixteen 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, two maxims and four submerged torpedo tubes and was protected by Krupp armor. Her speed was 18 knots an hour. She was built in 1898 at a cost of \$5,000,000.

The Ocean was commanded by Captain Arthur Hayes-Sadler and had a crew of 750. She was 418 feet long and of 12,950 tons displacement. Her armament was composed of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, ten 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, two maxims, four submerged torpedo tubes and her armor was of Harvey-nickel make. She was of 18 knots speed and was built in 1898.

The ministry of marine tonight gave out the following communication:

"In the course of the operations in the Dardanelles on March 18, the allied naval forces were subjected to a very intense fire and warships ran against floating mines in the straits. French and English battleships violently bombarded Forts Kild Bahr, Chanak Kalesi and also Forts Souain Dere, Dardanus and Kephaz Point.

"The results during the course of this hot day were acquired at the cost of a considerable loss. The Bouvet was sunk following the explosion of a mine. The Gaulois was momentarily put out of action by reason of damage caused by the fire of the enemy. The English fleet suffered equally, two of its battleships being sunk by mines. These losses, painful as they are, will not stop the course of operations."

"As soon as the news of the accident to the Bouvet was received the minister of marine sent a despatch to the battleship Henri IV, which was on the Syrian coast, to replace the Bouvet. Information as to the fate of the crew of the Bouvet has not yet been received. A certain communication permits the statement that part of the crew, the exact number unknown, has been saved."

guards for the military work shops. Even military tailors and cooks were forced into the attacking line.

"This caused an apparent relaxation in the vigilance of the Russian vedette service. German troops, making a flanking movement over difficult terrain, found all the pickets, even machine gun divisions, sleeping. In the battle, however, the Russians fought recklessly, firing while standing with their bodies entirely exposed to the hottest hail of bullets.

"The attacking forces, chiefly Siberians, held their ground stubbornly. Although many hundreds were taken prisoners, none surrendered readily, but had to be overpowered in the trenches. It finally became evident that the Russians lacked resources of equal quality.

"The weather continues severe. The horses sink up to their bodies in the snow. Splendid morale prevails among the Austrians and Germans."

ARCH CONSPIRATOR IN PASSPORT PLOT

REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT INSTIGATOR OF CONSPIRACY

SAYS ATTORNEY FOR STEGLER

Counsel for Stegler Did Not Mention Name of the Representative

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, March 19.—A representative of the German government in this country, "who, on account of his position, is immune from arrest," was described in the federal court here today as the "arch conspirator" in the plot to obtain a false American passport for Richard P. Stegler, a German naval reservist.

The accusation was made by Charles H. Griffiths, Stegler's counsel, in asking for a light sentence for his client, after he had pleaded guilty. Stegler received 60 days in jail. His two fellow conspirators—Richard Madden and Gustave Cook—who yesterday were convicted by a jury largely on Stegler's testimony, were sentenced to ten months each.

"Stegler is not the instigator of this conspiracy," Griffiths told the court. "He is not the arch conspirator. Having lost his position in an exporting house, Stegler went to a representative of his government here to see if he could help him out. There a plan was suggested to him to get a passport to go to England as a spy. Money was given him to get the passport together with recommendations from firms in the United States to firms in England to carry out the scheme. There was where the money came from—\$200 in all—out of which he paid Madden and Cook."

Stegler, the attorney continued, was to get ready to go, but wanted written assurances that in case he met death in England his wife would be provided for.

"He gave up the plan," Mr. Griffiths declared, "because he could not get the written assurance. The representative of the German government then offered him work around the harbor and docks. This representative is on account of his position immune from arrest. If he were not, I could show this court that Stegler was led on by this person to obtain the passport."

Griffiths did not mention the name of the "representative of the German government" to whom he alluded. Judge Cushman, sentencing Stegler, said he would take into consideration the fact that he had made a clean breast of his part in the conspiracy, but said:

"Since at this time there is a large foreign-born population which still apparently showed allegiance to foreign governments, something should be done to discourage acts of this kind. It would not do to send him out from here scot-free and let him pass as a hero."

Tells Why Election Returns Were Held

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—How returns from precinct B, of the Sixth ward in Terre Haute, were ordered held because Eli H. Redmond, Democratic candidate for circuit judge, was running behind, was related today at the hearing in federal court of the election fraud case by Sylvester Jordan, Democratic committeeman, and one of the 88 who have pleaded guilty.

"Chief of Police Holher," said Jordan, "came down to the precinct and told me to have the returns held back until late as we might have to add a hundred or two votes to save Redmond. I later got word that we wouldn't have to add any votes."

Fought and Died As a Private

PARIS, March 19.—(5:55 p. m.)—The death of Henri Collignon, a soldier of State, on the field of battle in eastern France was announced today. M. Collignon, who was 58 years of age, volunteered as a private soldier.

He had been fighting for months in the trenches and, according to his officers, showed remarkable coolness and bravery. He was recommended several times for promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, which he refused, preferring to serve as a private.

American Killed in Mexico by Zapata's Men.



J. B. McMANUS OF CHICAGO of the American colony.

Capital City News

Special to The Intelligencer.

Governor Manning tonight ordered all the dispensaries in Barnwell county to close to remain closed indefinitely. The grand jury of Barnwell county has employed an expert to audit the books of the Barnwell county dispensary board, which was removed from office by the governor.

Governor Manning tonight expressed condemnation of the fact that some people are applying for office made vacant by the death of some county officials even before the officials were buried. He expressed strong disapproval of this lack of respect which some men exhibit in letting their greed for office run away with them.

The governor has received 15 applications for the position of coroner of Greenville county and there is no vacancy in that office. The Greenville coroner got into some trouble the other night, and it is presumed that his 15 constituent thought that he would resign.

Governor Manning named the members of his staff and among the new crop of colonels are John B. Adger of Belton, George W. Dick of Sumter, and R. M. Cooper of Lee county. W. J. Muldrow of Anderson is a lieutenant colonel, and among the other lieutenant colonels on his staff are Rion McKissick of Greenville and H. C. Ingram of Greenville county. L. W. Cheatham, editor of the Edgefield Advertiser, is the only newspaper man to draw a lieutenant colonelship on the governor's staff.

Capt. R. H. Jennings, former State treasurer, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home in Wainsboro. Capt. Jennings is 75 years of age and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Metropolitan, Columbia and Elks clubs and the Ridgewood country club have taken all lockers from their clubs and discontinued the serving of intoxicating liquors to their members. These are the leading clubs of Columbia. It is understood that Governor Manning is going to make Columbia dry at once, and that the same course will be followed in Charleston. When seen tonight, the governor would have nothing to say for publication on the matter, but it is known that he thinks the time has now arrived for some results and that he will proceed to enforce the law without waiting further on local officials. The edict has gone forth that all blind tigers must close up shop and leave the State.

Found Not Guilty.—BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 19.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle was found not guilty of manslaughter by a jury in criminal court here today. She was accused of having caused the death of Walter R. Ballou at Stamford on the night of June 25 last.

The verdict of the jury was greeted with cheers.

She was owned by the Scottish Ship Owners Company, of Glasgow.

Wheat Steamer Torpedoed.—LONDON, March 19.—(4:07 p. m.)—The British steamer Bluejacket, with wheat from Liverpool has been torpedoed by a German submarine off Beachy Head.

The crew took to the boats. The steamer, although badly damaged, remained afloat.

The Bluejacket was of 2,271 tons. She was 336 feet long, was owned by G. Hallett, of Cardiff, and was built at Sunderland in 1904.

Capitalist Dies in Aiken.—NEW YORK, March 19.—William Douglas Sloane, a prominent merchant and capitalist of this city, and member of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, died today in Aiken, S. C., according to advices received from the south.

TIME FOR U.S. TO BE PEACEABLE

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL SAYS SITUATION NOW SAME AS IN 1812

IT IS ALMOST A PARALLEL CASE

Predicts Wilson's Renomination by Acclamation and Re-election

(By Associated Press.)
OGDEN, Utah, March 19.—Likening the present international situation to the conditions preceding the war of 1812, Vice President Marshall made this statement today while on his way to San Francisco:

"Personally I am a very peaceable man. I rather think now is the time for the entire United States to be peaceable. We now have a situation that has practically the same problems that brought on the war of 1812. It is almost a parallel case excepting that war is more terrible now than ever before. The question arises in my mind whether we as a world have actually progressed in the last 100 years when it comes to war, peace and diplomacy."

"There was a time in the west when cowboys used to come in and shoot up a town. It was safer to stay at home than to venture on to the streets and usually the man that did not want to go into trouble took the safe side of his domicile until the shooting was over. He might get hit and he might not. Of course, his action might affect the amount of business he was doing. The situation as to the world is just the same, only on a larger scale."

Mr. Marshall predicted President Wilson would be renominated by acclamation and without opposition, and that he would be reelected.

FIELD COVERED WITH THE DEAD

Attacks on Austrians in Southeast Galicia Result in Heavy Losses to Enemy

(By Associated Press.)
VIENNA, March 19.—(via London, March 20; 12:52 a. m.)—The Austrian war office tonight made public the following communication:

"In the Carpathians, in the region of Luptok and Smolnik, there is a violent artillery fighting. A Russian attack on the heights southwest of Bollrod was repulsed."

"Strong hostile forces have attacked our positions north of Uzok Pass. They were repulsed with severe losses."

"In southeast Galicia in the foreground there was fierce fighting. Numerous attacks by the enemy against our center and left wing were unsuccessful. The enemy suffered heavy losses, the field being covered with dead. We captured five officers and 500 men."

"In West Galicia and Poland the situation is unchanged."

ALABAMA PROHIBITION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 19.—The law recently enacted by the Alabama legislature prohibiting the delivery into the State or more than one quart of intoxicating liquor to one person in any one month, was held unconstitutional today by Judge Gunter, in city court. The court ruled that the statute is a regulation of interstate commerce; that congress cannot delegate such authority to the States; and that the federal Webb-Kenyon act prohibits the shipment of liquor in a State only when possession of any quantity of liquor in that State is unlawful.

Belgian Relief Ships Sailed.—NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 19.—With a cargo of grain valued at \$391,980, the Belgian relief ship, the British steamer John Hardie, cleared this afternoon and will sail tonight for Rotterdam from whence the cargo will be re-shipped to Belgium for distribution among the destitute civilians. The cargo, which includes 210,500 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of corn, was supplied by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Aeroplanes for Mexico.—SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 19.—Three aeroplanes of American manufacture have been purchased for delivery to the Villa forces at the Mexican border within three weeks, according to an announcement made tonight by L. C. Laffaratta, a Villa agent here. An aviation corps already had been organized, Laffaratta declares, and a company of young soldiers now are being schooled in the art of flying by five experienced aviators in the Villa service.

Bryan Celebrates Birthday.—WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Bryan celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday anniversary today by exchanging ratifications of the peace treaty with Italy, with the Italian ambassador, Count Di Ceglie. On Monday ratifications of the treaty with Russia will be exchanged and on Tuesday ratifications of the treaty with Rumania will be exchanged. Thirty have been negotiated and 20 have been ratified by the senate.

RUSSIANS TAKE GERMAN TOWN

OCCUPY MEMEL, A CITY OF IMPORTANCE IN NORTH-WESTERN PRUSSIA

NORTH POLAND AN IMMENSE BOG

Political Situation as Regards Austria and Italy Remains Obscure

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, March 19.—The operations in the Dardanelles, in which the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and the French battleship Bouvet were sunk by mines and a British battle cruiser and several other of the allied warships were damaged by shell fire from the Turkish forts, held the center of attention in the war news today.

There were no other events of importance reported except the sinking of two more British steamers by German submarines and the occupation by the Russians of Memel, a German port on the Baltic, which was announced in the German official communication. Memel is a town of considerable importance in northeastern Prussia and the presence there of Russian forces is taken by military observers here to indicate that the Russian generals have decided to attempt a big sweep down through East Prussia in an endeavor to compel the Germans to fall back from Poland.

Again North Poland has been transformed into an immense bog by the thaw which has set in just as Field Marshal von Hindenburg has started his offensive against Przemysl. It is declared that it is impossible except at widely separated high places, to move, let alone fight.

The Germans, however, seemingly anxious always to be doing something, have started an offensive in central Poland, where they have commenced an attack on the Russians in the region of the Pilica River. There also is heavy fighting in Galicia, the Carpathians and Bukovina, despite the heavy snow.

On the western front no operation of great importance has taken place, although the French continue their efforts to work their way forward in the Champagne and Argonne regions and the Belgians still are active in the little bit of their territory remaining in their hands.

The political situation as regards Austria and Italy remains obscure, but there are persistent reports in London that negotiations for the cessation of Austrian territory to Italy have broken down, Italy's demands having been considered excessive.

Carranza Forces Take to Mountains

Defeated and Routed By Conventional Troops Southwest of Piedras Negras

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Defeat and complete rout of the Carranza forces under General Monclova Herrera by the conventional troops of General Rosillo Hernandez at Orizaba, southwest of Piedras Negras was reported today to the Villa agency here by the military commander at Piedras Negras.

The dispatch said a large number of prisoners were taken by the conventional forces, and Herrera's men scattered and fled to the Burro Mountains, near the border, between Chihuahua and Coahuila.

The defeat, the agency claims, marks the end of resistance by the Carranza element in that section. Another report today said the scattered remnants of the Carranza forces surprised and routed by General Villa at Ramones, east of Monterey, were retreating northward toward the border city of Chihuahua and the Villa troops in close pursuit. All their artillery and ammunition was captured.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dispatches from the border to the Villa agency tonight said conventional troops took Aldamas today after severe fighting and were marching on to attack Matamoros, the Mexican port across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Tex.

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